REVEALS SECRETS OF

American Company Wanted Him to Reduce Output.

the Spreckels plant was operated, he FOUND MACHINES BROKEN

Intimates That Competitor Paid His Employes to Put Dead Rats and Refuse in Barrels in Federal Refinery.

Because history credited Nero with having been a cultured man who played the violin as one accomplishment appeared to be a sufficient reason to Claus Augustus Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers, one of the independent sugar Later the American took over the maconcerns, why he should not seek to confer with the late Henry O. Havemeyer. head of the so-called Sugar Trust, with ferred and \$5,000,000 common stock in a view of "burying the hatchet" in the war then raging between their interests. This analogy in ancient history was drawn by Mr. Spreckels in his testimony yesterday before the Hardwick Congres-

of the committee during the two sessions held by that body yesterday and was requested to return on Monday and continue his testimony. The witness clearly showed from his testimony that he the plant. Asked why, he said he had no love for the so-called trust and couldn't work with the crowd, particumany of its methods. He pointedly ac- larly Mr. Searles, who wanted him to re cused the American Sugar Refining Com- duce the output and get bigger prices pany, which he termed "the big combi- The witness remained out of the sugar nation," of incessantly trying to reduce business for two years, and then went to to the consumer. He contradicted much plantation there-about forty thousand of the material testimony in regard to acres-paying 10 cents a share for the conditions in the sugar industry pre- stock, or about \$10,000 in all. now or have been at some time affiliated more than \$2,000,000. He then went to agreed emphatically with the economic propagated by Mr. Parsons and other zation of \$10,000,000. He and his partner,

But to return to Nero. Mr. Spreckels testified that John Arbuckle, head of the conference between Mr. they were supposed to have declared peace, a deduction which the committeemen make from the testimony before them, and wanted Spreckels to mee Havemeyer for a little talk.

"Mr. Arbuckle asked me if I would no reduce the capacity of our plant," said Mr. Spreckels. "He told me the Arbuckles had reduced the capacity of their refinery about one-half, that they had buried the hatchet with the Havemevers and he wanted me to come into the peaceful fold. He said, 'I want you to meet Mr. Havemeyer; you will find him a highly cultured man, who plays the violin, among other accomplish-

"Our Old Friend Nero."

"I told him I knew Mr. Havemeyer very well, and had also heard of another accomplished person who played the fiddie. 'That was our old friend Nero.' I other necessary commodities. He said that heet sugar could be refined in this

The witness said that he declined em phatically to consider the proposition of reducing the output at the Federal refinery, and told Mr. Arbuckle that he intended to run his plant at its full capac-

"What reason did Mr. Arbuckle offer for wanting you to reduce the capacity?" asked Representative Garrett, of COUPLE SURPRISE MOTHER Tennessee

money," replied the witness.

Mr. Spreckels said that he had also heen approached during the last year by a Mr. Warner, of the Warner Sugar Company, with a similar suggestion. "Did Mr. Warner give the same rea-

son?" he was asked. "No," replied Mr. Spreckels, "he said it

would tend to create a better feeling among all the refiners."

The witness said he always suppose

Warner had come from the trust, The committee was greatly interested in the witness's story of the hostilities between the Spreckels interests and the American company, which practically ceased in 1891, when his father, the late Claus Spreckels, sold out his interests on the Pacific Coast to the American. But the witness added that he had all sorts of troubles at the Federal refinery

for a year after he started it in 1902.

We would find our machinery broken elevators crippled, the sugar syrup sy phoned from the tanks into the sewers by use of hose, and many other serious inconveniences continually arising," said the witness. "We had many complaints from customers of finding dead rats and Life Building yesterday, President rubbish in the barrels of sugar shipped Low announced that a pure food and drugs

"One night I returned to the refinery at midnight, and, going to the shipping room, ordered all the barrels opened. legislation vere dead rats and all kinds of refuse packed in the tops of the barrels. I discharged all the men on the spot, the laws relating to pure food and drugs. and took charge of the plant myself. They insisted on having their pay, and I told them they had better get it from nected with the pure food and drugs move the persons who employed them to do the

The witness said that a Brooklyn lawver called on him afterward and threat- for forming the new department;

ended to sue him for the unpaid wages.

"Would Welcome Such a Suit."

"I have never paid them and they have never sued," said the witness. "I would welcome such a suit in order to find out why these men wanted to spoil our sugar. I understand most of them are working in the Havemeyer and Elder refinery."

The federation believes that there is no subject of greater interest to the American drugs. The wealthy are able to pay the highest prices and are less liable to be imposed upon by the sellers of impure or adulterated foods and drugs, but the masses have no other protection than that which is granted by the federal pure food and drugs act and the various states' acts which are to a great extent in conformity with the federal law.

While a great improvement has been wrought in the situation since the passage

working in the Havemeyer and Elder refinery."

The witness admitted that the sugar workmen often migrated from one refinery to another in the course of their employment, and that this might have been the case in this instance. He was asked by Chairman Hardwick to furnish the name of the Brooklyn lawyer, and the names of the men whom he discharged, which he said he would do.

with the federal law.

While a great improvement has been wrought in the situation since the passage of that act in 1997, yet the administration of the law by the federal, state and municipal authorities is greatly hampered by the lack of sufficient inspectors and effective machinery to detect violations and, in some cases, by corrupt alliances between the officials and the manufacturers and sellers of rotten foodstuffs. The recent exposures in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago indicate the magnitude and farreaching character of the violation of the food and drugs laws.

the name of the Brooklyn lawyer, and the name of the men whom he discharged, which he said he would do.

Mr. Spreckels testified that he was manager of the Spreckels refinery in Philadelphia in 1891, when he met the late John E. Searies, then secretary and treasurer of the American company, and treasurer of the American was anxious to "bury the hatchet," and offered to buy 51 per cent of the Spreckels holdings in California. The witness said he would not listen to such a proposition, but told Searles he would take the matter up with his father if they meant to

make a more substantial offer. Later on the elder Spreckels wanted Searles to go to San Francisco and see him, but Searles said he could not go to San SUGAR TRUST WAR Francisco because he was in contempt of court there, according to the witness. Spreckels and Searles finally met at Coronado Beach, Cal., and the organiza tion of the Western Sugar Company fol-Claus A. Spreckels Declares lowed. This, the witness said, was a holding company to operate the two plants on the coast or not to operate them, as the American saw fit. The

> Mr. Spreckels came East to deliver the stock, he said, and was surprised, or meeting Theodore Havemeyer, Henry O. Havemeyer and Searles, to have them Ninth Death at Quarantinetell him they wanted the stock for them selves. The witness supposed the Amer ican company was to have it. His father told him, he said, that he didn't know who his partners were; whether these three men or the American com-

American plant was shut down and only

Forty-five per cent of the stock was turned over to the Havemeyers on a total valuation of \$5,000,000, he said. jority still held by the Spreckels interof 100 per cent in about three months, the witness said. His father had unloaded the American stock as fast as he could, getting an average of \$120 a

"Couldn't Work with the Crowd."

The American acquired a 45 per cent nterest in the Philadelphia refinery, and the witness soon resigned as manager of the output of sugar and put up the price Hawaii and bought the largest sugar

In less than five years, he said, he paid president of the American company; off a bonded debt on the plantation in John E. Parsons and others, who are Hawaii and sold out with a net profit of with the American company. He dis- Europe for a vacation. He came back to this country and started the Federal retheories in relation to trade conditions finery at Yonkers in 1902 with a capitali-Mr. Mackay, of California, put in \$4,-000,000 in cash, and the \$6,000,000 was "water," he admitted. They had put the Arbuckle refinery in Brooklyn, came to profits back into the business since to an him three or four years ago, soon after extent to double the cash capitalization so that there was a dollar for dollar

Mr. Spreckels said that he had been unable to buy a pound of raw sugar in Hawait or the Louisiana market for the ast ten years because of the ramificaing some rebates in the West. He had sand tons of sugar to be shipped from the Missouri River to San Francisco, he said. The "trust" had declined to ship it, he said, unless he prepaid the freight.

"That meant one of two things," said the witness. "Either they were receiving rebates or they were afraid the sugar would not be reshipped from San Francisco, but sold there and upset the mar-

Mr. Spreckels disagreed with the American company witnesses who said that the removal of the tariff on sugar beets would kill that industry. He advo-cated free trade in respect to sugar and cuntry for a net cost of less than three ents a pound. Cane sugar could be refined at the same price, or less. The removal of the tariff would reduce the cost of sugar to the consumer about two cents a pound, he contended. That would mean a saving to the consumers of this country of \$150,000,000 a year, as he figured it.

"So that we could all make more She Prepared for Wedding Which Had Taken Place.

For two weeks Mrs. Mary Anderson. Brook street and Horton avenue, New Ro helie, wondered why the smile on the facof her son Henry would not come off. Sh had furnished a house for him near her own home and had a gown made for th wedding, which was to have taken place in this city yesterday. Then she and her

nank you."
"I think you're mean to fool your mother ke that." remonstrated Mrs. Anderson, if I'd known that before I bought the ekets, you two would have stayed at ome." Mrs. Anderson and the couple sailed yes terday, and will return in two months.

WILL UPHOLD PURE FOOD Civic Federation Organizes New Special Department.

After a meeting of the officers of the Na department had been organized by the fed eration which would co-operate with other departments of the body in their move

It will try besides to arouse public senti President Low also appointed a commit tee representing various interests conment to arrange for the work of the new

department. The officers of the federation made th following statement giving their reasons

FIND BELLEVUE PATIENT HAS ASIATIC CHOLERA

Sailor Thought to Have Come South Beach and Midland Beach, Staten Here on Tramp Steamer on July 1.

TO SWINBURNE ISLAND

Dr. Doty Plans Watch on Crews of Vessels Calling at Naples.

The positive diagnosis of a case of Asiatic cholera in Bellevue Hospital and nother death at Quarantine, the ninth during the present outbreak, were re-

noved last night from Bellevue Hospital six years old, believed to have arrived here on July 1 on a tramp steamship low in the harbor.

A stretcher was made ready to take nim to the dock at the Morgue and a boat of the Department of Health carried Bermudes and his nurse down the

Bermudes fell ill at his boarding place at No. 129 Roosevelt street, with a dis ease resembling dysentery. On Thursday night he was removed to Bellevue, and by the following night Dr. Fleming, as sistant superintendent of Bellevue; Dr. Norris, the pathological expert, and Dr. Board of Health, began to have fear that Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, was notified, and he put two inpectors of the Department of Health at work to trace the history of the case so

lyn Bridge, are patronized by Spanish as a fireman, but was taken III. At Bellevue Hospital it was said that Ber- SUSPECTED CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

steamship Moltke. Dr. Doty permitted nineteen members of the crew and nine teen steerage passengers of the Moltke to be transferred yesterday to Ellis Island after being detained at Hoffman

Island for observation since July 5. The Health Officer denied that he had issued any orders stopping bathing at

The sailors' boarding house in Roose velt street in which Bermudes developed his illness was thoroughly fumigated yesterday. The disinfecting process lasted five hours. Dr. Hubbard said last night the house was again ready for occu pancy, and that the fumigating and other measures taken had eliminated all possi-

Dr. Doty said at Quarantine last night that there were two theories to account person of Bermudes. Either he might have caught the disease from a cholera carrier in one of the seamen's boarding houses or the patient might have contracted the disease in South America, there being a great deal of trade between Naples and that country, and the present belief at Quarantine being that Bermudes sailed on a tramp steamship that at the Azores, Para and Buenos Ayres on the way here.

Dr. Doty added that this case might prove the existence of cholera in Ar-

The Department of Health announced last night that all seamen's homes, boarding houses and employment agenies in the city would be kept under lose observation

There is a possibility of cholera being distributed through steamship crews, some method, into effect to keep the kept aboard ship. The present state of affairs at Naples makes it most advisable for some such plan regularly to be followed at Naples."

Dr. Doty sald the cholera situation was learing up in fine shape and that passengers of the steamship Principi di Plemonte and Moltke would be permitted to land to-day, to be followed to-morrow Hoffman Island from the steamship Pe-

SAVES GIRL: WITHHOLDS NAME.

strand. Miss Muller was floatt g when her strength suddenly gave out, and she sank.

The name of the cholera patient who died yesterday at Swinburne Island was Demetric Anagnoston, seventeen years

Fleet Returns from Manœuvres with Naval Battalions.

ALL PRAISE SUBMARINES

acting Rigors of Regular Warfare at Sea.

ous end yesterday, when the great fleet of weighed the same as the regulation shipbattleships on which the war manœuvres sinking article. were conducted anchored in the Lower Bay, ceedingly anxious to learn all the details taken up with routine duties. of the cruise from the men who took part

The First Battalion, 225 men strong, emsouri from the naval militia boat Granite State, lying at West 94th street, on Friday, left Liverpool on March 15 and touched July 14. The two war vessels then proceeded down the river to Tompkinsville, off Ward, on the Missouri, was in charge of the fleet at this stage of the war game, but when the rest of the fleet, including the Connecticut, was encountered, Admiral Osterhaus took supreme command.

With all the fighting force assembled un der the flag of Admiral Osterhaus, the fleet teamed an east by southeast course for thirty-six hours, and on Tuesday night the men received the command "general quarters," which, put into landlubber's English, meant that they were held in readiness for Every man was compelled to sleep on the bare decks at night, was assigned to his regular post, and was prepared a

The ten warships of the squadron er countered the torpedo boats of the defending fleet on Tuesday night when fifty miles south of Block Island. Under cover of darkness the attacking fleet succeeded in evading the repelling attack of the wasplike torpedoes and "captured" three of the battleships' pests

After striking this blow the squadror again headed for the open sea, where it performed manœuvres, formed a battle big guns. The amateur man-o'-war'smen were by this time becoming inured to the life of the regular sailors and were show Shortly after this the submarines of the

defending fleet were met, and then followed a battle that might have been sinister in rines been loaded with "ball." The work Ward. One of the under-water craft, after sinking its hulk below the surface while three miles from the Washington, poked its belilcose nose above the waves again

Not to be outdone, however, another of the submarines immersed itself at the three-mile radius, and when it rose to the surface at the expiration of half an hour showed its teeth in a warlike scowl within a hundred yards from where the battleship Not to be outdone, however, another of

marine rose from its journey along the sea bottom it set off a brilliant hued rocket in the direction of the Michigan, flaunting a challenge in the face of the grim sea

Admiral Ward, from his position on the oridge, bellowed from a megaphone Well done, submarines!" Only that and othing more, but that high praise, o ng from a naval veteran, and the sul

narines were happy. On Tuesday and Wednesday nights the men of the naval militia were subjected to the exact conditions which govern th Amateur Tars Subjected to Ex- regulars. Their work with the big guns on the war vessels was favorably commented on by the regular officers. In firing the 12-inch gun the amateurs were only three seconds behind the record set by Uncle The cruise of the First and Second Sam's tars. Dummy ammunition was Battallons of naval militia came to a glori- used in the gun practice, although it

off the Ambrose Channel Lightship. The guired to be out of his hammock at 5 for the presence of the disease in the cruiser Washington and the battleship Mis- o'clock in the morning, have it stowed by souri, with the amateur tars on board, were 5:30 and his clothes washed by 6 o'clock. the object of special interest to the many Decks were scrubbed at 6:30 and breakfast friends of the naval militia, who were ex- was over at 7. The rest of the day was

Every man-jack of the 1st and 2d Naval battalions was emphatic in his praise of barked on the Washington and the Mis- regular service officers, and appreciated the portunities given for learning.

Incidents on the trip? Man alive! didn't 'Joe" Moody, gunner's mate in the militia. see two separate schools of porpoises and Staten Island, where they picked up the blackfish while ploughing through members of the Second Battalion. Admiral high seas? "Joe" says he did, and "Joe" is "well able to sail a cutter," in the words of his fellow tars.

R. HOE AND CO. MAY MOVE Labor Troubles Principal Rea-

son, It Was Said. R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, will move their factory from New York City, it was said yesterday. The new ocation has not been decided upon. The company employs more than twenty-five nundred men and boys, and has been in usiness have nearly one hundred years.

Reasons assigned by the report were the creat increase in business and expansion nto other branches, of the printing press ndustry, the difficulty of manufacturing

M. J. FLAHERTY

Brooklyn Labor Man and Politician Had Been III a Year.

KNOWN AS "HONEST MIKE"

Served as Sheriff and Coroner, Was Friend of Henry George and Radical Democrat.

Brooklyn had a warm snot in its heart or Michael J. Flaherty, who died from in-101 Ocean Parkway. His wife, his son Grover C. Faherty, and his sister, Eller Flaherty, were with him when he died. He had been ill for nearly a year. He was alled "Honest Mike." Mr. Flaherty was prominent in the Henry

learge and in the Hearst movements, and was affiliated with the Central Labor He had served as a coroner and as Sheriff of Kings County. At the time of his death he was a member of the Grade Crossing Commission, having been appointed by Mayor Gaynor. The generosity of Mr. Flaherty was such

that his family and his close friends ofter had to protect him from himself. When he was Sheriff old friends who were in hard luck were constantly after him, and he never had the heart to refuse them Finally one of his most intimate friends constituted himself Mr. Flaherty's body stole out to the corridor of the Kings County Court House, where his offices were to "slip something" to the unfortunates. "I once knew the need of money," Mr.

Flaherty often said, "and now that I have a little of it myself, how can I refuse those who need it?" Michael John Flaherty was born in Cohoes, N. Y., in 1852. His parents being

poor, he had to leave school to work with them in cotton mills for long hours, at small pay and amid unsanitary surroundings. He became interested in social and economic studies, and at manhood shower a bent toward radicalism. When twenty-six years old Mr. Flaherty

industry, the difficulty of manufacturing in a large city, and what was probably the principal reason, labor troubles.

The company, it was said, has been making concessions to its machinists for two years, increasing their pay from 25 to 20 per cent. On May 1 a demand was made for an eight hour day, which the company has not granted.

Every effort has been made by the company to compromise with the men, who have been on strike to enforce this demand since May 1. The company was not opposed to an eight hour day, it was said, if the men would permit them to finish contracts taken on a nine-hour day basis, and would gradually reduce the workday to an eight hour basis within two years.

Charles W. Parsons, a director of the company, said last night at his home. No. 30 West 54th street, that he could make in estatement concerning the report at this time.

When twenty-six years old Mr. Flaherty went to Brooklyn, where he joined the Musical Urion. He was a musician and had organized a musical urion. He was a musician to Brooklyn, and elegate from his union to the Central Labor Union he soon became secretary of the latter body.

A great admirer of Henry George, he became one of the single taxer's most intimate friends, supporting him for Maxor in 1896 and in 1897. Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896. In the fusion movement of 1901 Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896. In the fusion movement of 1901 Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896. In the fusion movement of 1901 Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896. In the fusion movement of 1901 Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896 and in 1897. Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896 and in 1897. Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896 and in 1897. Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896 and in 1897. Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896. In the fusion movement of 1901 Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896. In the fusion movement of 1901 Mr. Flaherty who was active for Bryan in 1896. In the fusion mov

time.

TO REMODEL Y. M. C. A. HOME.
The West Side Young Men's Christian
Association will spend \$50,000 in remodelling the ground floor of its building in West 57th street. Work is now in progress and will be completed early in September. The plan is to make a big lobby \$0 by 40 feet, which will be clublike and comfortable. The club idea will be abered to throughout in the furnishing, and there will be an abundance of large chairs and lounges.

The Remodel Y. M. C. A. HOME.

Mr. Flaherty was a member of the Elks, the Woodmen of the Clark. Mr. Flaherty was a member of the Elks, the Woodmen of the Charlange of Section 10 feet years of the regular Democratic organization. He published and edited for a time "The Municipal Ownership News," and had acted as secretary of the Kings County Workingmen's Bryan League, which will be clublike and comfortable. The club idea will be abered to throughout in the furnishing, and there will be an abundance of large chairs and lounges.

"Through the Alps to Niagara"

The desire to view Niagara Falls in itself argues one a lover of Nature's handiwork.

To go by the Lehigh Valley is to double the pleasure of your trip by seeing "The American Alps" en route.

The Lehigh is the romantic avenue to the splendors of the great cataract. Winding through beautiful valleys, skirting charming rivers and sentineled by majestic mountains, this road is concededly the great scenic line of eastern America.

It carries you through a natural art gallery, hung with wondrous landscapes and still life pictures, ever changing in the frame of your car window.

All the while you are swiftly gliding over a smooth, stoneballasted road-bed, guarded by the most approved automatic safety signals, and with luxurious train equipment.

And you are breathing pure mountain air laden with the scent of the woods-free from soot and cinders, for the Lehigh burns Anthracite exclusively.

A glorious ride by rail, yet most of the way beside water.

Such a trip, with Niagara Falls as its climax, is as fascinating a journey as could well be imagined—one that is measured by enjoyment rather than by miles or minutes.

